# BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

THE IRISH CHURCH-THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE-THE YACHT CAMBRIA AGAIN TRIUMPH: ANT-THE EXPULSION OF MAZZINI FROM SWIT-

London, July 26 .- The Times to-day refers to the effect of disestablishment as follows: The Irish Church now knows what it is and what it can do, and for the first time in its history has a real honest, independent character.

The interest in the Harvard and Oxford race exceeds that of the annual University contest. Betting is in favor of the Oxford. The ocean race of the Royal Yorkshire Yacht

Club from Loweshaft to Hull roads, 100 miles, was won by the Cambria, which beat all her competitors by ten hours. The Swiss Government justifies its conduct

in forbidding the residence of Mazzini on the Italian frontier on the ground of his revolutionary doctrines and the duties imposed by international law. FRANCE. Paris, July 26 -The Journal (official) de-

nies that Warren, the American citizen arrested during the late riots, received ill usage, and asks for a suspension of public judgment pending a judicial investigation into the circum-Marshal Noil has ordered that the number of

cadets admitted to the military schools be in-The following appointments are announced: Baron de Talleyrand Perigood, Senator: Bene-

detti, Ambassador to St. Petersburg; Charles

Raudin, Ambassador to Berlin. The Journal congratulates the country on the completion of the Franco-American cable. It says: "The new route of communication now opened between France and the United States will henceforth render our intercourse more frequent and our relations more intimate. and draw closer the bonds of friendship now uniting the two countries."

Paris, July 28 .- It is reported that Don Car les has ordered the cessation of the movement in Spain in his behalf.

### THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, July 28 .- The Governor of the jurisdiction of Trinidad orders all Spaniards be tween fifteen and sixty to take up arms. Persons unfit for active service in the field will garrison the towns. The press praises the measure, and demands its application through-

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The Cubans here have official advices to the 20th instant. Quesada had destroyed two important bridges on the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railroad, and holds the country between the two cities, which are closely invested. The garrisons are suffering from disease and short supplies. Several sorties from Nuevitas have been driven back with serious loss. Quesada has a number of Spanish prisoners which he holds as hostages to insure proper treatment to Cuban prisoners. The Cubans hold several positions on the coast, giving them direct communication with the United States. The fight at Remedies resulted in a loss of one hundred and fifty Spaniards killed, wounded and prisoners. The fight at Sagua la Grande lasted several hours. The Spaniards finally drew off, with the loss of three hundred men. The Cuban leaders have no doubt of their ability to maintain themselves against the forces now in the field against them. A vessel with a large amount of arms and ammunition, a field battery, and three hundred and sixty men, had lauded near Nuevitas, and the expedition had safely reached Quesada.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- It is intimated that General McDowell will shortly be ordered to relieve General Canby, who will be sent to

Great interest is attached to the Cabinet meeting to be held on Friday next, as the question of the test oath in Virginia is then to be decided. In the meantime, it is stated positively that General Canby has been ordered to

It is said that Senator Morton will introduce an universal amnesty bill immediately upon the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment.

# SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The French cable is perfect. Its present capacity is eighteen words per minute direct, and twenty-five words by repeating at St. Pierre. The Virginia State Treasurer will commence the payment of one per cent. on the January interest of the State registered bonds on August 15th, and as soon thereafter as possible the payment of coupons will be made.

A terrible railroad accident has occurred near Louisville. An entire train of cars was burned, excepting the New Orleans sleeping ur. A large number of persons, mostly from he Southwest, were killed or wounded.

A passenger train on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, while near Clarksville, Tenn., went through a trestle over Budd's Creek. The entire train, except one car, was burnt. The engineer, fireman, and three or four others, were killed, and thirty badly wounded.

The Colored Labor Convention at Baltimore

yesterday, passed resolutions that the objections of white men to work with negroes must be overcome. A National Negro Labor Convention is called to meet in Baltimore, in December, when Congress will be invoked to drive Uhinese labor out of the country.

A CASE OF SEDUCTION AND ITS PERRIPLE SE-QUEL. - A sad case of seduction, which led to the slaying of the betrayer, is reported from Edgefield District. The facts, as given in the Augusta Constitutionalist, are these:

The family of the young lady concerned ank among the most respectable of Edgefield County. The villate who wrought her run is a young man who formerly lived in Augusta, J. D. Cresswell. This young man conducted a farm in the neighborhood of the family, and had been welcomed into the most intimate association with the father, bother and daughters. Every facility in their power had been eheerfully afford id to contribute to his material interests, and to promote his social et juyment. He had been treated rather as a member of the family than as a commitment. interests, and to promote his social e- joyment. He had been treated rather as a member of the family then as an acquaintance, and such had been his se ming howorable deportment that no breath of suspicion was stirred against him until his baseness culminated in the ruin of a daughter of the household. Stung to desperation, the brothers sought the author of the ruin of a loved sater, and demanded a reparation of the wrong at the marriage alter. This was in the early part of last week. Cresswell acceded to the demand, and mounted his horse to accompany the young men to have the ceremony performed. On the road, however, his villant again asserted its supremier, and being mounted on a swift horse, he gave them the sup at a favorable locality and made his escape, a though they discharged their pistols at him as he fi-d. Since then these young men and their sympathising friends have been in active search for the young man who has so grievously wronged them, and it was reported here yesterday that one of the brothers had trased him to Station 95. on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad where he overtook him on Saturday might and shot and falled him. If su he is the fact, it is a just retribution.

OUR SAVANNAH VISITORS.

What they 7 hought of the Riot-A Hint to Charleston in Regard to the Management of Disorderly Negroes.

The Savannah papers, of yesterday, contain ong accounts of the visit of their Base Ball Club to Charleston, and its incidents. We quote:

Abou an hour after leaving Charleston, a meeting was held in the saloon of the steamer; General Robert H. Anderson in the chair, and Mr. G. C. Kimball acting as secretary. A handsome collection was taken up for the ben-efit of the band. The following resolutions

were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender the members of the Carolina Club and our Charleston triends, who so nobly stool by us in the trying and un-expected scenes through which we have just passed, our most heartfelt thanks, and that we couvey to them a sense of our appreciation of their many courtesies extended to us during our visit, and the bounteous hospitality of of the facts of

which we have just partaken.

Resolved, That while we feel with them a just indignation at the indignities offered us and our band, we cannot in the slightest dead our band, we cannot be slightest dead our band. and our band, we cannot in the singless de-gree attribute it to any want of attention or off its at protection on the part of our hosts, with whom we deeply sympathize, placed as they seemed to be at the mercy of an ignorant, brutal mob, through the culpable and notoricus inefficiency of their civil government.

Resolved. That we tender our thanks to the commandant of the military and his gentle-

commandant of the military and his gentle-manly officers for their prompt and efficient measures to quell the riot, and for their protection to us as visitors, which the city nu-thornties were either unwilling or unable to

render. Under this heading, the Republican has the

following comments upon the riot: Negro mob law seems to be triumphant in our sister city of Charleston, except when the United States troops think proper to come to the assistance of the citize s. The affair on Monday evening, while the Savannah Base Ball Club were about taking their departure, would be a disgrace to any city. There must be some-thing lamentably wrong when a mob of idle negroes are allowed to attack unoffending parhes and do pretty much as they please. The Savannah party, it appears, though guarded by soldiers, was followed to the boat by these pooting, yelling demons, who showered stones hooting, yelling demons, who showered stones and brikbats upon them, and yet not a gun was fired upon the marauders. Is it possible that Charleston confesses, as did her Mayor on this occasion, that the lawless negroes of the city are omnipotent? Has she yielded that much in this day of her humiliation? We hope that

much in this day of her humiliation? We nope not.

The whites are always to blame for these distraceful reenes when unchecked. A little nerve and firaness, and the killing of a rew leaders, are all that is necessary to put them down and deter their repetition. In this respect Savannah has nothing to tear. There is not a more peaceable, well behaved and orderly negro population in the Union than we have here, and it is all owing to the thoroughness of the police and firmness of the citizens generally. We have bad negroes amongst us—and a few are generally responsible for these and a few are generally responsible for these mobs—but they are made to know their places, mobs—but they are made to know their place and that punishment is the sure consequence of a violation of the law.

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

#### A Colossal Work-How it was Accom plished -- Expectations of its Usefulness.

The progress of the great work of the Suez Canal, under the charge of M. de Lesseps, naturally attracts a large share of public attention; and an interesting survey of the enterprise, by E. Hepple Hall, has just been pub lished as the illustrated supplement of Appleton's Jor rnal from which we take the most prominent facts: The canal itself is a vast ditch, one hundred

The canal itself is a vast ditch, one hundred miles in length, three hundred feet wide at the top, from one hundred to one hundred and filly feet wide at the bottom, with an average depth of twenty-four feet, connecting four natural lakes, which are situated at distances from ten to fitteen miles from each other, and discharging at either end into a great inland sea, Simpendous difficulties attend the construction of the work, and threatened to make it when finished, of no permanent utility. Promiwhen finished, of no permanent utility. Prominent among these were the sand storms of the desert, which would fill up the ditch, and dehich would obstruct the entrance with bars. To avoid damage from the sand storms great barriers of sand fifty feet high have been raised on either side of the canal. To provide against the gradual ac-cumulation of bars, two enormous jetti s or breakwaters have been carried out into the Mediterranean, one two thousand yards and the other two thousand seven hungred vards for these operations, were erected on the most colossal scale and at a vast expenditure of

money.

No locks are require I along the line from one Lakes, which are estimated to contain nine hundred million tens of water, sufficing to break the current and regulate the flow of the water from sea to see

break the current and regulate the now of the water from sea to sea.

Port Said on the Mediterranean, and Saez ou the Red Sea are the termint of the canal. Under the stimulus of so important an undertaking, necessitating the employment of so many artisans, artificers and laborers, and so great an outlay of money, these ports have rapidly increased in population, and have been greatly improved by the company and the Egyptian Government. When the canal shall have been fully completed, however, they will be mere points of temporary stoppage for the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Com-pany and other lines, which will then sail directly from the ports of Europe to the ports of India.

During the year 1868, 2088 vessels, aggrega

During the year 1868, 2088 vessels, aggregating 674,048 tons burthen, arrived at Port Said, and 270 000 tickets were issued by the Transit Nervice. According to the estimate of M. de Lesseps this amount will be increased to 3,000,000 tons per annum the first year after the completion of the canal, and that during succeeding years will be doubled.

A recent le ter from Mr. Lange, the English representative of the Suez Canal Company, furnished some information supplementary to Mr. Hall's article. Mr. Lange writes:

"the rate for all kinds or merchandise (coals excepted) from Port Said to Suez is 25 francs per French ton; for coals, 21 francs per French ton of 1000 kitogrammes, and 20 transs per ton for cargoes of 300 French tons. To this must be added the charges for loading or unloading at Port Said, from snip into the company's barges, and vice versa, 2 francs 75

unload ng at Port Said, from snip into the company's barges, and vice versa, 2 francs 75 centimes per ton, and further 1 franc 75 centimes per ton on or from the quay at Suez—in all 4 francs 50 centimes per French ton, to the rates above name for 'ordinary' merchandise and coals. I may mention that 1000 tons of coals were being conveyed through the canal, from Port Said to Suez for account of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and arrangements entered into for the conveyance of 3000 tons more. The offical receipts arising from tolls ending the 1st of November last, amounted to 1030,221 trancs 91 centimes. There are thirteen seamers monthly plying between Port Said and Alexandria, and sixteen between Alexandria and Port Said; also ax a steamers monthly between Suez, Hong King, Singa pore, Penang, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, &c., thus forming a chain of corresponding links between Europe and the Eat, through the Suez Canal, of which shippers can avail themselves for out and home shipments.

ding links between Europe and the Ea-t, through the Suez Canal, of which shippers can avail themselves for out and home shipments. It is fully anticipated, a cording to the present rate at which the excavations are being carried on, that the Suez Canal will be open for the unbroken passage of large vessels on or before the lat of October next year."

Although the final opening of 'he work for ships of the largest class cannot take place for more than twelve months from the present time, the formal ceremony of the wedding of the oceans will be celebrated with Oriental pomp on the 18th October of the current year. Silken ents gay with the flags of all natious, will be pitched under the snadow of the Pyramids, and all the crowned heads of Europe have been invited to grace the august occasion with their presence.

After all, grand as the work is, and worthy of the mineteenth century, the canal is yet an experiment, and it remains to be seen whether er not is will fully justify the prophesies of its originators in revolutionizing the commerce of the world. It has been the result of Frence genus and entarprise, and if it prove a commerce of the world. It has been the result of Frence genus and entarprise, and if it prove a commerced is modes at the pecuniary returns will be cheefy from British pockets.

ter to the Ciucinnati Commercial gives the following interesting review of this extraor-

Allow a Mississippian, who knows something of the facts of the case, and a good deal of the Yerger family and the antecedents of Edward M. Yerger, to tell you a few things that will go

First. That the homicide had not the slightest political or sectional significance.

Secondly. That it is not a crime to be punished; and

Lastly. That it is a calamity which ought to have been prevented. ave been prevented.

The Yerger family is a numerous one, of the

The Yerger family is a numerous one, of the best standing, and more than usually intelligent. The madness of Colonel Yorger and this culminating trouble will not colipse it. Edward's father was, without exception, one of the best of men. If he had a fault, it was indulgence of this youth. The boy was bright, and in make and deportment such as would delight a father's heart and gratify his pride.

From 20 to 25 Ed. Yerger was the Chesterfield of Mississippi, and in dress a Beau Brummell. Those who remember him will admit that, if not the handsomest, he was the best and most exquisitely dressed man in Mississippi. His fine person, tearing and style were just sufficiently tempered with a love of application. just sufficiently tempered with a love of approbation to tone down the imperiousness of an almost overpowering vanity. Yet he was

an almost overpowering vanity. Yet he was not a fair representative of our Southern youth; he had vastly too much conceit. It fills me with somethin; akin to scorn for this man, when I think of the thousands on thou sands of our youth, with his graces of person, with more than his culture, and a thousand fold more honor and courage, (as after events proved.) the pride of our homes, the hope of our hearts, who were literally swept from the earth in their devotion to the Southern cause during our relamitous struggle; but ern cause during our salamitous struggle; but I have promised you facts, not sentiments. Before the war Colonel Yerger conducted things in great state. The turnout he provid-

ed for Mrs. Yerger was finely appointed. He was never to be seen in my lady's carriage. He himsen drove a splendid team, with live-He himself drove a splendid team, with livered servants and appointments to match. His house, still standing, is a fine one, perhaps the largest, excepting the Executive mansion, that Grant and Sherman left. It is sad for me to visit Jackson now and behold the wreck that is of its former self. Before the war it was what it now professes to be, but it it is not, the capital of the State. Then our richer planters often settled here for the sake of society and the education of their daughters. Jackson and the neighborhood contained many beautiful residences, homes of wealth and refinement, with surroundings belonging to an order of things now past, but that seem from this distance to have had a halo of grace and beauty peculiarly their own.

I look in vain for those fine homes eads now. The chimney stacks of many of them

now. The chimney stacks of many of them still stand, in grim mockery, amid the desolation of their once charming grounds. So numerous were our chimney stacks at one time, that at Vicksburg we spoke of Jackson as

Colonel Yerger's family, in wealth and posi-tion, was among the first. How, I knownot, whether the war or his newspaper enterprises, whether the war or his newspaper enterprises, or both combined, but certain it is that this branch of the Yerzer family is now poor. Yerzer has, until this trouble, lived in his fine nome; but I verily believe that his refusal to pay his taxes arose from sheer inability. I think it may have been said with truth that before this unfortunate occurronce Colonel Yerzer's family was the poorest and proudest in Jackson. Of course I mean relatively. A man who needs fifteen thousand dollars a year to keep up his establishment, and who could only, with the most stringy economy, do it on ten thousand, but who has to do it in some way or another on five thousand or less, is poor indeed. This was Yerzer's condition. was Yerger's condition.

seizure of the piano. A respectable and leading family, with their just pride and associations, owing some three or four hundred dollars delinquent taxes, but believing in a counter claim of at least double the amount for ter claim of at least double the amount, for damages done their property by an overflow, for which the city was supposed to be responsible. To satisfy the city's claim a levy is ordered. The sheriff and officers of the law, armed with the Mayor's authority, with an express cart and a sufficient number of aids hired for the occasion, force an entrance to the house. The household is frightened, the piano, a cherished instrument, owned by the wife before her marriage, is seized, and for the first time in the history of Jackson a respectable family is seemingly insulted, outraged and disgraced. Colonel Yerger was in Memphis at the time. To a man of ordinary type such a proceeding would have been a deep, bitter, galling humiliation; to a man of Yerger's temperament it was not merely maddening—it perament it wis not merely maddening—it made him mad—and the result is what we now

deplore.

I have inquired of many persons why Colonel Crane, a man uniformly well spoken of, could have acted in this unfeeling way, when Yerger had a bona fine claim against the city for at least twice the amount of these taxes. I am told that Colonel Crane was urged to do it, some say by those high in authority here; that he was twitted with convergice that he exceed some say by those high in authority here; that he was twitted with cowardice, that he feared to do his duty &c. My own opinion is that some base souls here, envious and craven-hearted, sought the humiliation of this family, and tested not till it was accomplished through official interference, but in such a way as to save their own skins. The trouble was provoked; a worthy man and good officer has lost his life. Why I think it a calamity, and no crime punishable by law, I can tell in a few sentences.

During a recent visit I made to Jackson, I spent one day at the barracks, where the mili-ary commission is being neld, and listened to the testimony of one of the medical experts a buystosar of ability and good standing. and the testimony of one of the medical experts a physician of ability and good standing, and who had for many years known Colonel Yerger and his kindred. The physician detailed some of the hallucinations he had himself witnessed, and gave his opinion of others that had been deposed to by others. He expressed his conviction that there was but one rational explanation; that it was a case of moral manis, a derangement of the woral faculties, but where the intellectual faculties were in a great measure undisturbed:

I confess that the testimony of this physician let considerable light into my own mind. I had again and again heard of Yerger's ecoentricities, but I had not heard of many of the absolutely crazy acre detailed in the testimony, and which, occurring for the most part in

tricities, but I had not heard of many of the absolutely crazy acts detailed in the testimony, and which, occurring for the most part in his own house, had been kept from the public. I had known of many of his unparalleled conceits and as I supposed, superabounding vanity. I used to laugh when my friend, the editor of the Memphis ——, would repeat to use dispatches he occasionally received from this genus. The usual strain ran thus: "Colonel E. M. Yerger, the undoubted leader of the Mississippi Press, has amounced his intention," &c.; Colonel E. M. Yerger, of Jackson whose position as head of his par'y, and whose unquestioned ability," &c. Poor Yerger!

At the time the Democratic Convention was held in New York. I heard of some of the unaccountable conceits of Ed. Yerger, conceits now solved, but that came very near breeding grave dis unbances at the time. General Freeman, and other delegates from this State, felt some astonishment and no title amountance that so little attention was paid, and so few cards left for the Mississippi delegation. The usual attentions and courtesies were almost entirely wanting. It was soon accounted for. Ed. Yerger, with his damnable effrontery (this was the explanation given to me.) had ordered the clerk of the hotel to send all the cards for the Mississippi delegation to his room, and it was done. He was the Mississippi delegation, the honors should, therefore, be his.

During that memorable convention a little event transpired value, for certain reasons, I recall with peculiar interest. Mrs. Sena or invited Colonel, Yirger to one of her receptions. Whether others of the Mississippi delegation were invited or not I am not now positive, but our hero alone west. Mrs.

THE YERGER CASE.

Verger's Frenks and Follies—Reminiscences of his Youth, his Crime and Possible Insanity—I he Military Commission—Letter from an Old Friend of the Family.

A decision has been rendered by the military commission at Jackson, Mississippi, in the Yerger case; but the finding and sentence are to be kept secret until after the approval of the proceedings of the commission by the authorities at Washington. Colonel Barr, assistant judge advocate, has returned to Washington with the papers, and the commission has adjourned to the 21 of August. A Vicksburg letter to the Ciucinnati Commercial gives the

that it was testimony that might save his life.

I reached the courtroom before the opening of the commission, and just as Yerger, his five or six guards with fixed buyonets, and the officer of the guard came marching into the room. Yerger was handcuffed and manacled, but the chain was long enough to permit a tolerable stride. Yerger came on, bolt upright, clanking his chain perfectly unabashed, neither broken nor bent. I caught his eye, at least it have no doubt of it, but he deigned no recognition. His handcuffs were removed as soon as he came into court. No sane man, unless hardened in crime, which Yerger is not, could bear up under this ordeal as this man does.

Colonel Yerger is fortunate in his counsel. The most striking circumstance in the courtroom, next to seeing a civilian and an old triend tried by United States officers in bullion epaulettes, was the array of counsel. Mississippi might be hearched in vain to match William Yerger, Harris, Simrall, Anderson and Marshall as lawyers. They are the pride and the flower of the State.

shall as lawyers. They are the pride and the flower of the State. And how admirably, how patiently, how thoroughly they are managing the case! All that ability and means can do is being done for Yerger, and, let me say, in the interests of law and justice.

The commission are apparently officers of interests of law and justice.

The commission are apparently officers of intelligence. Whatever their prejudices may be, they look like men quite able to decide, even in an unusual case like this, with justice and judgment. The president of the commission, General Switt, a medical office. I judge by his green eash, and probably selected for this reason —is a man o' imposing appearance, and judging by a few words I beard from him in calling the commission to order, is a person of culture and ability.

The two judge advicates, who represent the government in the prosecution, showed no lack of zeal in endeavoring to account for all of poor Yerger's crazy tricks of the ground of intoxication and delirium tremens. Those who know Yerger would never attempt the solution of the problem in this way. It is not your hard drinker, who, for instance, delivers a speech in New Orleans, and is so overpleased with his exploits that nothing short of presenting himself with a carrier on whealf of his ting himself with a carriage, on behalf of his admirers, will satisfy him.

admirers, will satisfy him.

But enough. Poor Yerger should never have been allowed to commit this deed. His friends are to blame that he should have been allowed to be habitually armed. Justice will not permit him to be hanged, but, for the rest of his life, he should be confined.

My gossip would be a complete were I to omit saying that Colonel Yerger is not a type of a Southern man, and is very far from being dear to Southern hearts. When conscription was the law of our necessity, Colonel Yerger

was the law of our necessity. Colonel Yerger forsook his friends, sought shelter at the Federal headquarters at Vicksburg, and betrayed cowardice and disloyalty to his section by telling all he knew or could learn of the Confederate movements.

MATRIMONIAL BROKERAGE.

Philadelphia Institution-How it is Managed-Nobody Need Despair. .

A singular swindle has just sprung into existence at Philadelphia, and in novelty, at least, has never been equalled in this country, or in any other:

"Let us search the world over, sifting the wheat from the chaff, thereby improving the human race." All this is supposed to mean matermony, and as the American people are a cold-hearted race, the considerate organizers of this colossal fraud propose to found a Ma-trimonial Department of the First Progressive Christian Church of Philadelphia through whose instrumentality, and for the very mo-derate consideration of a fee of from five dollars from every male and three dollars from every woman, husbands may be found for wives, and wives for husbands. Their "sawives, and wives for husbands. Their "sa-credly confidential examinations circular" (as they call it) informs us of the fact that these cligious swindlers regard matrimony as the bug hest and boliest functions of the True Church, and conduct this department in per-fect confidence." The facilities which they have on hand to further the interests and secure the success of this holy enterprise, they

PRIVATE BOOK OF REGISTRY, Which will contain the name, address, temperament, conditions of health, circumstances position, business, age, religious faith, if any habits, desires, &c., of each applicant. We forgot to mention, that this concern is not without its "conditions" and its shares of "ife," for it is emphatically set forth in italies that the fees must be forwarded with the applica tion for registry, or no notice will be taken out; and furthermore, that every subsequent let ter of inquiry or business must have a three

penny postage stampenclosed.

This is very significant. It gives us to understand that the matrimoutal department is conducted on economical principles. Then, lectures being the order of the day, a little advice is given to applicants. They are expected to honestly and candidly give full particulars, filing out the blank spaces in truth and sincerity. They threaten to visit a most condign exposure on those who play false. References as regards honesty will be required, but the person referred to will not learn for what purpose such referred; is saled.

MATCHED. As soon as a case is recorded in the Privat Bock of Registry, they seek to match his or her case. If it is found that they have a con-genial, and to all intents a proper one, they forward the man's photograph to the woman, and vice versa; that is, if they are not near enough to be personally introduced to each other; for if they are, then, of course, the par-ties can settle the matter at once and conclude ties can settle the matter at once and conclude the bargain. The department takes many preclusious to been things mum until the grand eruption. For instance, the photographs will be merely numbered, the names being kept confidential, until they field both applicants pleased. If they are so pleased, and get married, then they are expected to be candid enough to reveal to each other their real names and ages. If they cannot agree, then they will try again and again until they stilt the applicant

We torgot to mention that if a marriage results from the introduction a present is expecied, as the persons identified with this swindle go upon the principle of thankfully receiving presents, even f they chance to be or the smallest possible kind.

AN EXTRA CHARGE FOR SOMETHING RARE. AN EXTRA CHARGE FOR SOMETHING BARE.

It any applicant is very particular, or desires to obtain a partner in a hurry, he or she may remit an extra sum of money, all the way from \$10 to \$100, with which they will advertise his or her special case—without the applicant's nane, of course. If a suitable partner is to be found, they will fish him up, without any exposition of the fact, if they have to roam this wide world over in search of him. They conclude by saying: "Ins is a perfectly proper and legitimate business, of the holiest order."

The circular says in a postseript: "Do not send us the fees in postage stamps, but in postoffice money orders, dratts, or cash. Should the applicant's change their residences, let us know at once."

SC-PLANCATION BITTERS ARE ESPE-CIALLY recommended to Clergymen pub is speak-ore and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, be obtained by a reliah for food and a perfect diges tion. Delicate temales are certain to faid in these bitters healtn and strength

MAGNOLIA WATER - : sperior to the best imported Serman Cologne, and sold at half the price. July 27

Errors and Abusto incident to Youth and Early Man-hood, with the humans you of trealment and cure, hood, with the immane yiew of treatment of ARD As-reat by mail tree of charge. Address ROVARD AS-BUCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

WISS.—Departed this life at Greenwood, S. C. on the 26th inst., Mrs. MARY WISS, in the 71st year of her age.

# Suneral Motices.

ATThe Relatives and Friends of Mr. and Mrs. ANDREW MONTGOWERY, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at the Ostadel Square Baptist Church, THIS DAY, at half past Five o'clock P. M

### Special Motices.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE AND blueness around the eyes removed by the use of MILK OF VIOLETS. The youthful and pleasing whiteness which it gives to the skin is truly marvellous-delightful beyond expression, and so cooli g in hot weather. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. 1 July 29

HEREBY APPOINT MR. J. A TOR-RENT to act as my Attorney, during my absence from the State.

TO BE RAFFLED TO-MORROW EVENING, at Mr. DRAKES Auction Room, corner of King and Liberty streets, at Six P. M., a SILVER SUGAR BOWL, for the benefit of the Female Orphans under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, Queen-street. 2

FIREPROOF BUILDING, JULY 12 1869 -Persons wishing to contract for the Building of a Bridge over a Creek, known as "Church Creek," to connect John's Island and Wadmalaw, will hand in their proposals to this office. Offers are open to 2 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the Sist inst. A plan and specifications recently prepared by Mr. L. J. Barbot, Civil Engineer, can be seen at this office, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock r. M.

By order of the Board.

July 27 Clerk Board of County Commissioners.

SOUTHERN BRANCH OF THE EQUI-TABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 141 MEETING-TREET.—During my absence from the city, my office will be in charge of Mr. THOMAS H CROFT, who will attend to all business convected with the General Agency. WM. B. SHAW,

DANIEL RAVENEL, PRESIDENT, AND OTHERS, DIRECT: RS. ve. THE PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK AND OTHERS, CLAIM-ANTS THEREON-IN EQUITY.—THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JULY 21, 1869 - The President and Directors of this Bank, in obedience to the decree in the above cause, made by his Honor Judge CAR-PENTER, on the 16th July instant, do hereby call upon the Stockholders to attend a meeting at the Bank, on HURSDAY, the 12th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and take such action as they may choose upon the report which is to be laid before them.

The Stockholders are also notified that if they fail o organize a meeting, the duty will then devolve upon the Board of Directors to determine whether to wind up the said Bink or to apply to the Governor and Comptroller-General for the benefit of the Act of the Legislature of the 12th March, 1869, entitied "An Act to enable the Banks of this State to renew business or to place them in liquidation.

W. E. HASKELL, Cashier. FORM OF PROXY.

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I hereby appoint in my name, to vote on the shares I hold in the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina, at the meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on the 12th day of August, 1869, and at all subsequent meet ings of the Stockholders of said Bank, until revoca-

MARENGO.-FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIC, FEVER PREVENTIVE .- This valusble preparation has been in private use for many proprietor has been induced to offer it to the public. It is warranted to oure CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, removing the cause and entirely eradicating its effects from the system. It will PURIFY THE BLOOD, strengthen the digestive organs, induce an appetite, and restore the patient to perfect health. It is a purely vegerable preparation, and so harmless that children of all ages may take it with safety. As a tonic MARENGO has no superior, and for debility arising from the effects of fever, or from other cause, is invaluable. A few dozes is sufficient to satisfy the most in credulous sufferer of its virtue and worth. All who try one bottle of MARENGO will be so much pleased with its effect, that they will readily endorse it, NO HUMBUG. For evidence of its efficacy and value, refer to MARENGO circulars, which contain certificates of well known and respectable

MARENGO is a genuine Southern preparation the proprietor and manufacturer being a native and resident of Charleston, and it is fully guaranteed to give complete and universal satisfaction.

NO HUMBUG. TRY IT.

For sale by all Druggists, and by DOWIE MOISE, corner Meeting and Hasel streets; GOOD. RICH, WINBMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, Druggist, Agent of Proprietor, corner of King and John streets, Charleston, S. C. June 8 DAO Smos

THE CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.-IT is idle to expect health if the precautions necessary to secure it are neglected. The human organization is a delicate piece of mechanism, and requires as much intelligent care and watchfulness to keep it in order, as are requisite in the management of the gost complicated combination of levers, wheels and At this season of the year the body is peculiarly

ensitive, because it is greatly weakqued and relaxed by the continuous heat. The skip, in summer, with its millions of pores wide open, is a very differen sort of tegument from the compact fi rous covering which it becomes under the action of the winter's cold. he muscles too, are comparatively flaccid. the nerves tremulous, the blood poor, and the wholframe less capable or enduring fatigue and resisting lisease, than in cool weather. These indications of a depressed condition of the vital forces are so many amistakable bints that nature needs reinforcing. Ordinary stimulants will not effect this object They influme and excite, but de not strengthen. The only preparation which can be depended upon to impart staminal vigor to the system, and enable it to endure the ordeal of the heated term without giving way under the pressure, is HO-TETIER'S STOMACH HITTERS. a tonic and corrective so pure, so harmless, so titerly free from the drawbacus which render many of the powerful astringents employed in medical practice more dangerous than the ments they are employed to cure, that it may be administered without fear to the feeblest female invalid, or the most deheate child. The cathartic and alterative vegetable ingredients, which are combined with those of a tonic nature in its composition, keep the bowels moderately free and perfectly regular, while the work of invig rating is going on. The finest blood depurence which the herbal kingdom affords are also among its components, so that it re cruits, purifies and regulates the system simul BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS

true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instanta seous; no disappointm-nt; no indiculous tinte; remedies the ill effects of bed dyes; invigorates and leaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brown. cold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batcheler's Wig Factory, No. — Bondtreet, New York. lyr May 15 ANDUTOBER'S LIGHTNING PLY-KILLES Death to the Living ! Long live the Killers! sold by Dealers everywhere. Imo June 29

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AT ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of OHRISTIAN R BUNGER, late of Charleston, Grocer, are hereby requested to hand in the same preperly attested, and those who are indebted to Estate will make payment to HENRY GERDIS, Administrator

AND THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 143 EAST BAY, having repleniahed its Stock with new and large assortment of material of the faces mality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description. Call and examine the scale of prices before giving

AS ROSADALIS! BUSADALIS!-THERE

is good authority for stating that in this country one out of every six persons is afflicted with scrotule i one form or snother, as Consumption, White Swelling, some forms of "kin Disease, Enlarged Glands, Tabes Mesdaterica or Bowel Consumption, &c., &c., Indeed, so prevalent and fatal has thus class of discase become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race, and yet they all readily yield to HOBA-Dalls, the great Blood Purifier.

Wholesale Depot and Laboratory, No. 61 Exchange Place Baltimore, M.J. Ask your Druggist for it, an for a Rosadalis . Imenue for 1869, and read the Cerificates of remarkable cures performed by the great Renovator and Blood Purifier. For sale by GO DRICH, WINEMAN & CO., in

porters of Drugs and Chemicals, Charleston, P. C. July 24 stath3

HOLMES & MACBETH. Ro. 36 Broad-atreet.

Charleston, &. C., BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE

GENERAL COMMISSION AGESTS Will attiend to Senting and Collect and purchase and sale of brocks, I diver and Real Estate.

# Shipping.

EXCURSIONS: EXCUESIONS! THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South, is now ready and prepared to make regular trips, thus affording an conportunity to all with harbor.

For passage, apply to the Capteln on Union Wharf. EXCURSIONS AROUND THE TARBOR.

THE FINE, FAST SAILING
FORTABLY appointed Yach
will resume her trips to histe the barbor, and will leave devernment
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For Passage apply to
December 18
THE FAST SAILING
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THOMAS WILLIAM
GOVERNMENT
THOMAS YOUNG,
Captain, on board.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE \$20. THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, M. S. WODHULL. Commander, will sail from edger's south Whart on SAT. LEDAN, 31st instant. 41 o'clock A. M. An extra charge of 55 made for Tickets purchased on board after sailing

As No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer leaves.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGED & CO. Agents,

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AGT CHAMPION to follow SATURDAY, August
7th, at 6 o'clock, P. M.,

July 26

July 26 BALTIMURE AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE STEAMSHIP SEA GUILL,
Captain N. P. DUTTON will sail
for Baltimore on IHURSDAY, 29th
July, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Pier

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Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of
Freight to BOSTON, PHILADEL PRIA, WILMINGTON, DEL., WASHINGTON CITY, and the NORTH-For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
July 26 mwtb8 Union Wharves.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BUSTON. THE STEAMSHIP PROME-THEUS, Captain A. B. GRAY, will law North Atlantic Wharf, on SATURDAY, 3let, at — o'clock.

JOHN & THEO. GETTY,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPYS THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS! STEAMFES OF THE ABOV line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, at 12 o'clock noom, of the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month (except when these dates laiden Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central Americapports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamship OREGONIAN leaves for Panama department of the part of the panama to Steamship OREGONIAN leaves for Panama department of the panama to Australia and New Zealand.

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One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult, ledicine and attendance free.

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TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS BANK STATE NOTES, iesue 1861. For sale by

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CANABIES! CANABIES! A LOT OF VERY FINE CANABY BIRDS, JUST No. 82 Market, between Meeting and King streets.
July 28

A USEFUL INVENTION. HOUSEKERPERS WHO DO THEIR OWN COOK-ING with Ecrosens or Gus Stoves, have, heretofore, felt the want of a PERSE IT BAKING OVAN.

DUVAL'S PATENT BAKER. attached to their stoves, will bake Bread, Biscuit, P.es &c, and roast Poultry, Beef, Potatoes, &c., to perfection. A full surply of KEROSIEN & and GAS II OVEK. of the best kinds, together with Uteness for every purpose, for sale, at wholesale and retail, by

J. B. DUVAL & SONS.

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JUST BECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF TRAVER, LING AND PLAIN TRUNKS, which will be cold very low at JOHN COMMINS, No. 181 Meeting-street, July 23 1 mth4 Nearly opposite darket. BEDBUGS-ON FORFEIT. BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING MADE BUG proof by a single application of to "BUG BE-STROYSE," Warranted to contain neither potent nor quickeliver. It inc cases daily in favor. Moss. BERGER, No. 20 Wentwor-b-street, will apply it can ferfeit. So'd by Mons. LACASSAGNE, No. 164 King-street. thm:h3\* July 22

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